

REMARKS

Claims 7 and 25 were amended and new claims 43-45 were added by Preliminary Amendment mailed September 15, 2003.

Applicants respectfully request further examination and reconsideration of claims 1-45, now pending in the application.

The first Office Action mailed from the Patent Office on February 25, 2004 has been carefully considered and indicates that:

- a) Claims 1, 6, 25, 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Parkinson et al.;
- b) Claims 2-5, 7-24, 28-30, 34-36, 40, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkinson et al. in view of Tang; and
- c) Claims 27, 33, and 39 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's gracious indication of the allowable subject matter of claims 27, 33, and 39.

In response to the Examiner's rejection of claims 1, 6, 25, 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Parkinson et al., applicants respectfully submit that pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111(c), claim 1 discloses the following advantageous distinctive feature that distinguishes over and avoids the prior art:

"a programmable logic component connected to said base band unit using said digital data to configure said programmable logic component".

In constradistinction, element 304 of Fig. 3 and its

description of the Parkinson et al. do not teach such a feature of claim 1, but rather teach a hardwired control circuit that controls a pager's operation of sending text messages back and forth to a station. The programming processing logic of Parkinson et al. decodes an action, adds/deletes addresses and services of the pager, deactivates the pager, or enables or disables functions of the pager in response to programming messages (col. 5, lines 55-61). Thus the programming processing logic of Parkinson et al. is fixed (unprogrammable) logic that processes programming messages and not a logic component that can be programmed to perform one of many logic functions, for example, like a configurable logic block in an FPGA.

In addition claim 1 further includes the feature of an integrated circuit having a wireless transceiver, a broad band unit, and a programmable logic component. Parkinson et al. has the paging receiver/transceiver 301 as a distinct and separate component from the baseband processing 302 and programming processing logic 304, both of which may be combined into a single component (col.4, line 64 to col. 5, line 6). Thus Parkinson et al. nether teaches nor suggests a wireless transceiver, a broad band unit, and a programmable logic component on a single integrated circuit.

Hence, Parkinson et al. neither disclose nor teach the above distinctive features of claim 1, and for at least the above reasons alone, claim 1 should be allowed.

Applicants further respectfully submit that pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111(c), claim 25 discloses the following advantageous distinctive features that distinguish over and avoid the prior art:

- a) "receiving, by a target programmable logic device, a query transmitted by said host";
- b) "initially configuring said target programmable logic device using at least a portion of said set of digital data".

Regarding advantageous distinctive feature a) of claim 25, in contradistinction, Parkinson et al. do not teach "receiving, by a target programmable logic device, a query transmitted by said host" as required by advantageous distinctive feature a) of claim 25, but rather teach a portable wireless communication 'device' which contains a processor as controller (col. 4, ¶ 2 which describes Fig 2 and also Fig. 3 and element 304).

Hence, Parkinson et al. neither disclose nor teach advantageous distinctive feature a) of claim 25 and for at least this reason alone claim 25 should be allowed.

Regarding advantageous distinctive feature b) of claim 25, in further contradistinction, Parkinson et al. do not teach "initially configuring said target programmable logic device using at least a portion of said set of digital data" as required by advantageous distinctive feature b) of claim 25, but rather teach that the data transmitted to the pager is by definition always complete. A command is sent and followed by data. Also, as discussed in the contradistinctions of advantageous distinctive feature a) of claim 25 discussed supra, the target is a pager which does not contain a programmable logic device.

Hence, Parkinson et al. neither disclose nor teach advantageous distinctive feature c) of claim 25 and for at least this reason alone claim 25 should be allowed.

Regarding claims 6 and 43-45, since claims 6 and 43-45 depend from claim 1, claims 6 and 43-45 should be allowable for at least the same reasons claim 1 is allowable.

Regarding claims 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41, since claims 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41, ultimately depend from claim 25, claims 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41 should be allowable for at the same reasons claim 25 is allowable.

In view of the arguments presented supra, applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's grounds for the rejection of claims 1, 6, 25, 26, 31, 32, 37, 38, and 41 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Parkinson et al. are

no longer applicable and therefore applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

In response to the Examiner's rejection of claims 2-5, 7-24, 28-30, 34-36, 40, and 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkinson et al. in view of Tang, applicants respectfully submit that pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111(c), claim 7 discloses the following advantageous distinctive feature that distinguish over and avoid the prior art:

"each of said at least two programmable logic devices comprising a wireless transceiver for receiving said digital data from said remote host, ..."; and

Regarding the above advantageous distinctive feature of claim 7, in contradistinction, Tang teaches a wireless configuration that is performed via a dedicated IC(ASSP) system that has two PLDs 404 and 405 daisy chained together (FIG. 4 and col. 3, lines 38-50). Neither of these PLDs comprises a wireless transceiver. In FIG. 6 of Tang the transceiver 601 is external to the PLDs 404 and 405.

Hence, Tang neither discloses nor teaches the above advantageous distinctive feature of claim 7 and for at least this reason alone claim 7 should be allowed.

Regarding the Examiner's statement that "...it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the Tang's programmable logic device to the system of Parkinson," there is no motivating suggestion either in the references themselves or in the knowledge of one skilled in the art provided by the Examiner to modify the system of Parkinson to use the programmable logic device of Tang. The Examiner has merely combined elements in a piecemeal manner in light of applicants' disclosure to show obviousness by using applicants' own disclosure as though it were prior art, and in so doing, has violated the basic mandate of 35 U.S.C. § 103 that a piecemeal reconstruction of the prior art patents in light of applicants' disclosure shall not be the basis for a holding of obviousness.

Regarding claims 2-5, since claims 2-5 ultimately depend from claim 1, claims 2-5 should be allowable for at the same reasons claim 1 is allowable.

Regarding claims 8-24, since claims 8-24 ultimately depend from claim 7, claims 8-24 should be allowable for at the same reasons claim 7 is allowable.

Regarding claims 28-30 34-36, 40, and 42, since claims 28-30 34-36, 40, and 42 ultimately depend from claim 25, claims 28-30 34-36, 40, and 42 should be allowable for at the same reasons claim 25 is allowable.

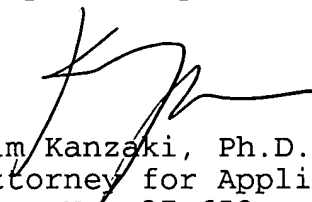
In view of the arguments presented supra, applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner's grounds for the rejection of claims 2-5, 7-24, 28-30, 34-36, 40, and 42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parkinson et al. in view of Tang are no longer applicable and applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

CONCLUSION

All claims should be now be in condition for allowance and a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

If there are any questions, the applicants' attorney can be reached at Tel: 408-879-6149 (Pacific Standard Time).

Respectfully submitted,


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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450, on May 20, 2004.

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Name


Signature